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JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department

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In cooperation with
the Employment and
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Washington Labor Market

Volume 9, Number 5 May 1985

HIGHLIGHTS

Seasonal Expansion Continues

The seasonal expansion continued to pick up momentum in Washington State with total employment advancing by 31,000 to reach a total of 1,900,400 in April. Major job gains over the month occurred in agriculture, construction, and the trade and service industries. Farm employment was sharply higher in Eastern Washington where the asparagus harvest was underway. Nearly 6,200 workers were cutting asparagus in April, while other farm workers east of the Cascades were busy with spring tillage, potato planting and general orchard work. West of the Cascades, daffodil and tulip picking and rhubarb pulling provided some early farm jobs. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose 15,400 between March and April.

	Apr. 1985* (Prel.)	Mar. 1985 (Rev.)	Apr. 1984
Civilian Labor Force	2,084,700	2,065,000	2,044,700
Total Employment	1,900,400	1,869,400	1,846,800
Total Unemployment	184,300	195,600	197,900
State Unemployment Rate	8.8	9.5	9.7
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.5	7.6

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

In the nonfarm industries, manufacturing rose slightly. Further growth in aerospace and a seasonal expansion in food processing were partially offset by losses in primary metals. Sizable seasonal gains were reported in non-manufacturing employment. Construction payrolls rose in response to improving weather. Lower mortgage rates also gave a boost to payrolls in construction. Growth in the tourist business contributed strongly to job gains in both the trade and service industries. Wholesale trade rose as vegetable packers added workers to handle the asparagus crop. Seasonal gains were also noted at building material stores and in agricultural services.

Unemployment Falls To 8.8 Percent

Reflecting improving employment opportunities, total unemployment continued its springtime decline. The jobless rate peaked this winter at 10.9 percent in January, fell to 10.4 percent in February, 9.5 percent in March and to 8.8 percent in April. The number of unemployed workers in the state at mid-April totaled 184,300. Although still excessive, the number was down 11,300 from the proceeding month and nearly 40,000 lower than in January 1985.

Substantial Improvement From Year Earlier

While much of the job growth in recent months has been seasonal, the year-to-year comparison indicates that a substantial nonseasonal expansion also has been underway. Compared with April 1984, total employment in the state has advanced 53,600, while unemployment has dropped 13,600. The jobless rate in April 1984 was 9.7 percent, nearly a point higher than the April 1985 rate. Nationally, the unemployment rate fell from 7.5 percent in March to 7.1 percent in April. The April 1984 national rate was 7.6 percent.

Eastern Washington Benefits From Seasonal Jobs in Agriculture

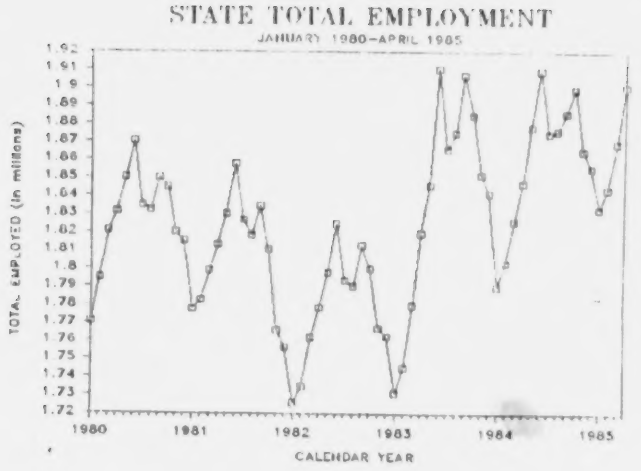
The seasonal expansion between March and April benefited nearly all areas of the state. The largest relative reductions in unemployment, however, occurred in Eastern Washington, which benefited from the asparagus harvest and related processing activities. Typical of these areas, Yakima County employment rose nearly 3,000 from March to April while unemployment dropped about 2,000. Yakima's jobless rate fell from 16.1 to 13.5 percent over the month. In Walla Walla County, employment rose 1,060 in April and unemployment fell 580; the area's jobless rate fell from 10.0 to 7.6 percent. The over-the-month decline in the jobless rate in Columbia County was even more dramatic, dropping from 16.1 to 7.7 percent. Numerically the reduction was minor, from 350 to 210. Because of the small size of the area's labor force, though, the drop had a substantial effect on the unemployment rate. Employment in Columbia County jumped from 1,820 in March to 2,500 in April mainly because of the hiring of workers to process the asparagus crop.

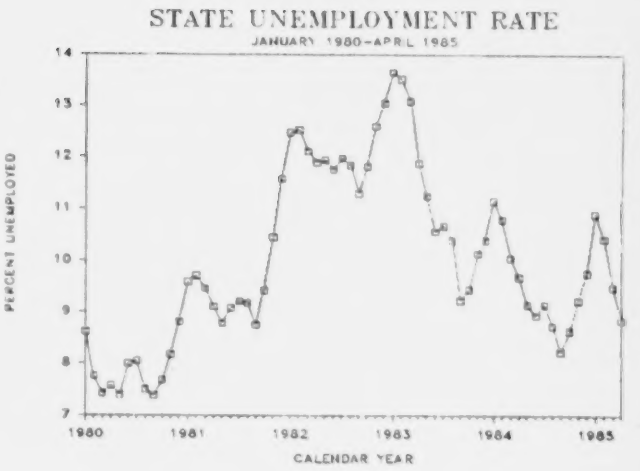
Western Part of the State Not Helped Much by Seasonal Expansion

Western Washington metropolitan areas benefited little from the seasonal upturn in agriculture in April. Reductions in unemployment there were more modest. In the Seattle Metropolitan Area the jobless rate dropped four-tenths of a point to 7.1 percent in April. Employment in the area rose nearly 10,000, but unemployment was down only 3,000. The jobless rate in the Tacoma Metropolitan Area was unchanged over the month at 9.4 percent. Employment moved up 1,000, but unemployment was unchanged, partially because of layoffs resulting from the closure of the Asarco Smelter.

Lumber Areas Still in Recession

Unemployment moderated in most counties highly dependent on the lumber industry between March and April, but their jobless rates remained well above the statewide average. The combined rate for the lumber areas fell from 15.0 to 14.1 percent over the month. The 14.1 percent level, however, is higher than any statewide rate recorded since World War II. Obviously, the recession has not ended in the lumber industry or the areas dependent upon it.





MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing employment moved up 900 in April. Food processors added 600 seasonal workers, aerospace hired 500, while lumber edged up 200. Limiting this overall expansion were losses of 500 in primary metals and 200 in other transportation equipment. Over the year, manufacturing employment expanded 4,800. Aerospace payrolls alone rose 10,600 over the year, but this gain was partially offset by losses of 4,700 in lumber, 1,300 in primary metals, and 2,100 in other transportation equipment--mainly shipbuilding.

Boeing Still Stars

Developments in the aerospace industry continue highly favorable. Boeing is negotiating the sale of up to 32 aircraft for a price of over $1 billion to a leasing firm. They also reported the sale of eight jetliners to China for approximately $310 million. Boeing's military business has also been strong. They were selected by the Navy to design and manufacture wings for a bomber at a cost of around $1.2 billion. In addition, Boeing has $364 million in "Star Wars" work. Star Wars is the space-based anti-missile system. The only adverse development in aerospace is the possibility direct loans from the Export-Import Bank will be eliminated in favor of an interest subsidy program. The low interest direct loans are used to finance purchases by foreign airlines who might otherwise buy aircraft from Airbus Industries, Boeing's European competitor. Whether the interest subsidy program would be just as effective is now being debated in the House of Representatives. The U.S. Senate approved elimination of the direct loan program at the urging of the Federal Administration.

Shipyards Struggle

Employment in other transportation equipment, mainly shipbuilding, fell another 200 in April and was down 2,100 over the year. The basic problem is an oversupply of ships which has reduced demand for new ships to an extremely low level. The Shipbuilding Council of America reported that there are 24 major shipyards in the U.S. today. Since 1981, 25 other major yards have closed. In addition to the general downturn in demand for new vessels, Puget Sound shipyards are hampered in competing for contracts by wage rates that are considerably higher than those of Gulf Coast and East Coast shipyards.

In April, the Navy announced plans to shift some work from government to private shipyards. This may help local shipyards, but only if they can become competitive on the national level. It may, of course, result in lower employment at the Navy's shipyard in Bremerton.

Tacoma Boatbuilding Company continues to fight for survival with overdue bills totaling more than $12 million. The firm is Pierce County's largest private employer with about 1,500 workers. In May, Tacoma Boat named a new

president and announced a recovery plan involving the raising of $15 million in additional capital through the sale of new stock. The firm will also offer stock to some of its creditors in place of cash payments.

Smelter Closes, Aluminum Down

Primary metals employment dropped 500 in April because of layoffs associated with the closure of the Asarco Smelter in Tacoma and further cutbacks at aluminum plants. The May estimates will reflect additional layoffs resulting from the closure of the Tacoma smelter. Further retrenchment in aluminum employment is also anticipated. The Aluminum Company of America announced a 10 percent cutback in production at its Vancouver smelter because of high electricity costs and low world aluminum prices. The cutback will take effect June 1, 1985 and will affect 30 employees, but some of these workers may be absorbed in other jobs at the plant. The firm said that 130 Vancouver workers have been laid off since October 1984.

Lumber Industry Depressed But Hope Remains

Lumber employment rose 200 between March and April, well below seasonal expectations. Over the year, employment in the industry was down 4,700 or 11 percent. Despite a relatively high level of housing starts and declining interest rates, lumber employment in the Northwest remains depressed because of competition from Canada and from producers in the southern United States.

Changes in lumber employment were formerly related to variations in national housing starts. The homebuilding industry provides the largest market for lumber products. National housing starts in April, however, were estimated at 1.91 million units on a seasonally adjusted annual rate basis. The April estimate was higher than that of any annual level since 1978. Lumber employment in the state, though, was nearly one-third lower than in the spring of 1978 and 1979. Apparently it will take a decline in the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar to improve the competitive position of Washington producers. This would boost the price of Canadian lumber in U.S. dollars. The exchange rate between the U.S. and Canada is now probably a more important factor in determining the level of lumber employment in Washington State than is the level of national housing starts. The Canadian share of softwood lumber sales has grown from 18 percent in 1979 to 33 percent today.

Pulp Workers OK Concessions

Employment in the pulp and paper industry has remained fairly stable over the year, but pulp mills are facing intense international competition because of the strength of the dollar. Reflecting this competition, union workers at ITT Rayonier's Hoquiam pulp mill agreed to a two-tier wage plan. Under the plan, starting pay and the number of paid holidays is being reduced for new employees.

Starting pay for entry level jobs will be $8.53 an hour, down from $11.04 an hour. New employees will receive 10 paid holidays versus 14 for existing workers.

NONMANUFACTURING

Retail Sales Up

Trade led the March-April advance in the nonmanufacturing industries with a gain of 7,000. Retail outlets added 5,100 workers with seasonal growth noted at restaurants and gasoline stations due to more tourist business. Building material outlets (hardware stores, lumber yards, etc.) also added seasonal workers. Nationally, retail sales advanced 0.9 percent from March to April, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce. An important factor behind the gain was a 2.9 percent increase in disposable personal income which largely resulted from the receipt of income tax refunds. Many refunds had been delayed by computer problems at the Internal Revenue Service.

Grain Exports Down

Wholesale trade employment moved up 1,400 in April. Warehouses which box and ship asparagus hired workers. Most other wholesalers also added employees. One exception was grain dealers. Wheat shipments have dropped sharply in recent months because of the strength of the U.S. dollar which makes our wheat more expensive relative to wheat produced in other nations. Another factor has been favorable world-wide crop conditions over the past few years, which has enabled some nations which were formerly grain importers to become grain exporters.

Service Payrolls Grow

Services employment rose 4,400 in April. Agricultural services was up 600 as usual for this time of the year. Hotels-motels added staff to handle a seasonal pickup in tourist trade. In amusements, additional employment was reported by golf courses, race tracks, in professional sports and at membership sports clubs. Business service also added workers as did social service organizations (day care, charities, etc.). Health services expanded with most of the growth at offices of physicians, dentists, etc.

Strong Growth in Trade and Services Over the Year

Over the year, trade employment rose 14,200, while the services group added 16,300. Together the trade and services industries accounted for 61 percent of the growth in nonfarm payrolls over the year. Eating and drinking places accounted for 45 percent of the expansion in trade between April 1984 and 1985. Growth in the services group was scattered throughout the industry, but nearly one-half occurred in health, business and social services.

Construction Expands -- Big Rise in Contracts for Multi-Family Housing

Construction payrolls rose 900 in April and were up 3,200 over the year. Most of the increase in April occurred in heavy construction, including street and highway construction. Employment in this outdoor industry is strongly

influenced by weather conditions; work on many of these projects comes to a near standstill in the winter, but expands rapidly with the return of more moderate weather.

Declining interest rates should help the construction industry expand this summer. F. W. Dodge construction tabulations for Washington State show the value of construction contracts for the first four months of this year up 2 percent from the comparable period in 1984. The cumulative number of permits for single family homes was down 10 percent from 1984, but the number of multi-family dwelling units was up 47 percent year-to-year.

Government employment was unchanged between March and April, federal civilian employment rose 300 with parks and forests reporting some additions, but this gain was offset by a drop in education payrolls.

Government Jobs Go Too

Government workers are also facing uncertain times. Budget cutbacks will result in the loss of 94 federal jobs over the next several months at the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. The Forest Service also announced the closure of 10 campgrounds in May. A number of teachers and other school district employees in Seattle and Tacoma have been notified their jobs will be eliminated because of budget limitations. On the state level, 100 state grain inspectors were laid off because of declining grain shipments.

THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

Outlook Unclear

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators declined 0.2 percent in April for its first loss of the year. Negative factors in the Index were contracts and orders for plant and equipment, money supply, vendor performance, average workweek, building permits and net-business formation. Positive factors were new orders for consumer goods and materials, change in sensitive materials' prices, stock prices, and average initial claims for state unemployment insurance.

Leading Indicators Drop

While a one month decline in the Index is not particularly significant, the drop following a slowdown in the Gross National Product from 4.3 percent in the fourth quarter 1984 to 1.3 percent in the first quarter 1985 may well be signaling a change in the direction of the economy. The Federal Reserve Board, however, lowered its discount rate (lending rate) to banks to 7.5 percent in May in an effort to stimulate economic activity. The 7.5 percent rate is the lowest since August 1978. Other interest rates are expected to decline also. Several commercial banks lowered their prime rates following the reduction in the discount rate.

Foreign Competition Hurts State's Manufacturing Sector

Major concern over the economy centers on industrial production, mainly in those industries which have considerable foreign competition. The effects of foreign competition have hit Washington State industries hard, especially lumber, aluminum, other metals, and pulp. National industrial production declined 0.2 percent in April, following average monthly growth of less than 0.2 percent in the previous five months. The one area doing particularly well nationally and in Washington State is defense and space production, which is insulated from import competition.

Positive economic indicators in April were housing starts, personal income and consumer confidence. Increases in housing starts and personal income were mentioned earlier. The Consumer Confidence Index, as measured by the Conference Board, rose nearly five points to total 92.6 in April. The increase, however, was a partial recovery from an eight point drop in March.

Wages Down In Primary Metals

Average hourly earnings of manufacturing production workers remained unchanged at $11.63 per hour between March and April and were up only 13 cents over the year. Gains reported in most industries over the month were offset by a sharp drop in primary metals. Between March and April, average hourly pay in primary metals fell from $13.76 to $13.02, largely because of wage reductions in aluminum and foundries.

Average weekly pay slipped from $454.73 in March to $446.59 in April. Besides the drop in hourly pay in primary metals, average hours worked also declined in a number of industries to contribute to the drop in average weekly pay.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE			
				Year Ending		2 Months Ending	
	April 1984	March 1985	April 1985	March 1985	April 1985	March 1985	April 1985
U.S. City Average	308.8	318.8	320.1	+3.7	+3.7	+0.4	+0.4
Seattle-Everett	N/A	321.4	N/A	+3.6	N/A	+0.6	N/A

AREA WAGE SURVEY REPORT AVAILABLE FOR WENATCHEE LABOR AREA (Chelan-Douglas Counties)

The Wage Analysis Unit of the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch recently completed an occupational wage survey for the Wenatchee Labor Area. The survey report, based upon data from 215 establishments, presents wage ranges and averages for clerical, managerial, professional, technical and general occupations. The report, titled "AREA WAGE SURVEY, WENATCHEE LABOR AREA, MARCH 1985" is available on request from Labor Market and Economic Analysis, P.O. Box 46502, Seattle, Washington 98146. Phone: (206) 764-6453.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Apr. 1985 (Prel.)	Mar. 1985 (Rev.)	Apr. 1984 (Rev 4/)	Mar. 1984 (Rev 4/)	Numerical Change: Mar. 85 to Apr. 85	Numerical Change: Apr. 84 to Apr. 85
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.	1,670.4	1,655.0	1,621.1	1,607.8	+15.4	+49.3
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	286.7	285.8	281.9	279.8	+0.9	+4.8
Durable Goods.....	200.0	199.8	196.6	196.0	+0.2	+3.4
Lumber & Wood Products....	36.7	36.5	41.4	40.9	+0.2	-4.7
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	0.0	-0.1
Stone Clay & Glass Prod...	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	+0.1	+0.2
Primary Metal Industries..	12.2	12.7	13.5	13.6	-0.5	-1.3
Aluminum Prod.& Proc.....	8.1	8.4	8.9	9.0	-0.3	-0.8
Fabricated Metal Prod.....	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0
Machinery.....	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.9	0.0	0.0
Machinery exc. Elect.....	16.0	16.1	16.8	16.9	-0.1	-0.8
Electrical & Electronic..	12.0	11.9	11.2	11.0	+0.1	+0.8
Transportation Equipment..	88.8	88.5	80.3	80.4	+0.3	+8.5
Aerospace.....	74.8	74.3	64.2	63.9	+0.5	+10.6
Other Transp. Equip.....	14.0	14.2	16.1	16.5	-0.2	-2.1
Instruments & Rel. Prod...	10.5	10.4	9.9	9.9	+0.1	+0.6
Misc. Manufacturing Ind...	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	0.0	+0.2
Nondurable Goods.....	86.7	86.0	85.3	83.8	+0.7	+1.4
Food & Kindred Products...	29.3	28.8	29.3	28.4	+0.5	0.0
Canned & Preserved Foods.	10.3	9.7	10.0	9.0	+0.6	+0.3
Apparel & Other Text.Prod.	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products...	15.9	15.8	16.0	15.9	+0.1	-0.1
Printing & Publishing.....	17.1	17.1	16.3	16.2	0.0	+0.8
Chemicals & Allied Prod...	11.0	11.0	10.5	10.3	0.0	+0.5
Other Nondurable Goods 2/.	7.2	7.1	7.0 3/	6.9 3/	+0.1	+0.2
MINING & QUARRYING.....	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	0.0	+0.1
CONSTRUCTION.....	76.4	74.7	73.2	72.3	+1.7	+3.2
TRANS.& PUBLIC UTILITIES....	89.7 3/	88.8 3/	88.6	88.0	+0.9	+1.1
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE....	409.6	402.6	395.4	391.1	+7.0	+14.2
Wholesale Trade.....	103.7	102.3	100.8	100.1	+1.4	+2.9
Retail Trade.....	305.9	300.3	294.6	291.0	+5.6	+11.3
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	95.6	95.1	93.9	93.3	+0.5	+1.7
SERVICES.....	364.1	359.7	347.8	344.0	+4.4	+16.3
GOVERNMENT.....	345.7	345.7	337.8	336.8	0.0	+7.9
Federal.....	69.4	69.1	67.8	67.0	+0.3	+1.6
State & Local.....	276.3	276.6	270.0	269.8	-0.3	+6.3
Education.....	151.2	151.8	148.2	149.3	-0.6	+3.0
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	+0.5

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

4/ Revised in May 1985 due to corrections involving Education. The 1983 and 1984 annual tables have been revised and are available.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

May 29, 1985
Benchmark 1984

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	April 1985 Preliminary 1/				March 1985 Revised 1/			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total	2,100,900	1,917,200	183,700	8.7	2,079,900	1,885,100	194,800	9.4
Bellingham MSA	51,600	46,500	5,100	9.9	51,100	45,600	5,500	10.8
Bremerton MSA	66,000	61,700	4,300	6.5	65,800	61,400	4,400	6.7
Olympia MSA	61,900	56,700	5,200	8.4	61,400	55,900	5,500	9.0
Seattle PMSA	947,000	880,400	66,600	7.0	939,500	870,000	69,500	7.4
King County	743,700	692,600	51,100	6.9	737,900	684,400	53,500	7.3
Snohomish County	203,300	187,800	15,500	7.6	201,600	185,600	16,000	7.9
Spokane MSA	163,600	150,200	13,400	8.2	161,800	147,000	14,800	9.1
Tacoma PMSA	196,300	178,000	18,300	9.3	195,200	177,000	18,200	9.3
Tri-Cities MSA 2/	72,400	65,200	7,200	9.9	71,000	63,200	7,800	11.0
Vancouver PMSA	94,300	85,700	8,600	9.1	94,000	85,200	8,800	9.4
Yakima MSA	80,600	69,800	10,800	13.4	79,500	66,900	12,600	15.8
Adams	7,260	6,580	680	9.4	6,830	6,080	750	11.0
Asotin	8,220	7,480	740	9.0	8,170	7,340	830	10.2
Clallam	19,300	16,830	2,470	12.8	19,000	16,460	2,540	13.4
Columbia	2,730	2,520	210	7.7	2,190	1,840	350	16.0
Cowlitz	33,570	29,170	4,400	13.1	33,220	28,920	4,300	12.9
Ferry	2,750	2,220	530	19.3	2,690	2,130	560	20.8
Garfield	1,210	1,100	110	9.1	1,070	970	100	9.3
Grant	23,440	20,650	2,790	11.9	22,220	19,040	3,180	14.3
Grays Harbor	29,270	25,690	3,580	12.2	29,200	25,240	3,960	13.6
Island	16,380	15,040	1,340	8.2	15,960	14,590	1,370	8.6
Jefferson	6,550	5,920	630	9.6	6,430	5,660	770	12.0
Kittitas	11,100	9,560	1,540	13.9	11,200	9,610	1,590	14.2
Klickitat	7,040	5,670	1,370	19.5	6,940	5,540	1,400	20.2
Lewis	23,590	20,520	3,070	13.0	23,640	20,110	3,530	14.9
Lincoln	4,450	4,180	270	6.1	4,060	3,760	300	7.4
Mason	11,100	10,080	1,020	9.2	11,070	9,830	1,240	11.2
Okanogan	14,370	11,600	2,770	19.3	14,410	11,300	3,110	21.6
Pacific	6,770	5,630	1,140	16.8	6,660	5,440	1,220	18.3
Pend Oreille	4,320	3,520	800	18.5	4,150	3,430	720	17.3
San Juan	4,010	3,710	300	7.5	3,800	3,450	350	9.2
Skagit	33,240	28,860	4,380	13.2	33,000	28,540	4,460	13.5
Skamania	2,860	2,310	550	19.2	2,820	2,150	670	23.8
Stevens	11,970	9,760	2,210	18.5	11,530	9,420	2,110	18.3
Wahkiakum	1,270	1,100	170	13.4	1,180	1,020	160	13.6
Walla Walla	25,490	23,590	1,900	7.5	24,970	22,500	2,470	9.9
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	37,830	33,090	4,740	12.5	37,710	32,820	4,890	13.0
Whitman	17,180	16,630	550	3.2	16,490	15,810	680	4.1

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Encompasses Benton and Franklin counties.
3/ Encompasses Chelan and Douglas counties.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

Date: May 29, 1985
Benchmark: 1984

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	April 1985 Preliminary 1/				March 1985 Revised 1/				April 1984 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total	2,084,700	1,900,400	184,300	8.8	2,065,000	1,869,400	195,600	9.5	2,044,700	1,846,800	197,900	9.7
Bellingham MSA	51,300	46,100	5,200	10.1	50,700	45,200	5,500	10.8	50,900	45,300	5,600	11.0
Bremerton MSA	65,500	61,200	4,300	6.6	65,300	60,900	4,400	6.7	64,300	59,500	4,800	7.5
Olympia MSA	61,400	56,200	5,200	8.5	61,000	55,400	5,600	9.2	59,100	53,200	5,900	10.0
Seattle PMSA	939,500	872,700	66,800	7.1	932,600	862,800	69,800	7.5	902,900	831,600	71,300	7.9
Spokane MSA	162,300	148,900	13,400	8.3	160,700	145,800	14,900	9.3	158,000	145,100	12,900	8.2
Tacoma PMSA	194,800	176,500	18,300	9.4	193,800	175,500	18,300	9.4	191,300	171,400	19,900	10.4
Tri-Cities MSA 2/	71,900	64,600	7,300	10.2	70,600	62,700	7,900	11.2	73,700	64,600	9,100	12.3
Vancouver PMSA	93,500	84,900	8,600	9.2	93,200	84,400	8,800	9.4	92,000	82,900	9,100	9.9
Yakima MSA	80,000	69,200	10,800	13.5	79,100	66,400	12,700	16.1	87,300	74,300	13,000	14.9
Adams	7,220	6,530	690	9.6	6,790	6,030	760	11.2	7,350	6,530	820	11.2
Asotin	8,150	7,410	740	9.1	8,120	7,280	840	10.3	8,520	7,720	800	9.4
Clallam	19,170	16,690	2,480	12.9	18,870	16,320	2,550	13.5	19,230	16,780	2,450	12.7
Columbia	2,710	2,500	210	7.7	2,170	1,820	350	16.1	2,260	2,020	240	10.6
Cowlitz	33,330	28,920	4,410	13.2	32,990	28,680	4,310	13.1	33,080	28,930	4,150	12.5
Ferry	2,730	2,200	530	19.4	2,670	2,110	560	21.0	2,600	2,060	540	20.8
Garfield	1,200	1,090	110	9.2	1,060	960	100	9.4	1,190	1,090	100	8.4
Grant	23,270	20,470	2,800	12.0	22,070	18,880	3,190	14.5	22,850	20,030	2,820	12.3
Grays Harbor	29,060	25,460	3,600	12.4	29,010	25,030	3,980	13.7	29,430	25,490	3,940	13.4
Island	16,250	14,910	1,340	8.2	15,830	14,460	1,370	8.7	15,260	13,910	1,350	8.8
Jefferson	6,510	5,870	640	9.8	6,400	5,620	780	12.2	6,580	5,910	670	10.2
Kittitas	11,020	9,470	1,550	14.1	11,130	9530	1,600	14.4	11,350	9,500	1,850	16.3
Klickitat	7,000	5,620	1,380	19.7	6,890	5,490	1,400	20.3	7,010	5,890	1,120	16.0
Lewis	23,420	20,340	3,080	13.2	23,490	19,940	3,550	15.1	24,330	20,980	3,350	13.8
Lincoln	4,410	4,140	270	6.1	4,030	3,730	300	7.4	4,500	4,230	270	6.0
Mason	11,020	10,000	1,020	9.3	11,000	9,750	1,250	11.4	11,120	9,850	1,270	11.4
Okanogan	14,280	11,500	2,780	19.5	14,330	11,200	3,130	21.8	14,850	12,090	2,760	18.6
Pacific	6,730	5,580	1,150	17.1	6,620	5,400	1,220	18.4	6,930	5,910	1,020	14.7
Pend Oreille	4,290	3,490	800	18.6	4,130	3,410	720	17.4	4,300	3,660	640	14.9
San Juan	3,980	3,680	300	7.5	3,770	3,420	350	9.3	3,670	3,360	310	8.4
Skagit	33,010	28,610	4,400	13.3	32,790	28,310	4,480	13.7	33,040	28,150	4,690	14.8
Skamania	2,840	2,290	550	19.4	2,800	2,130	670	23.9	2,880	2,390	490	17.0
Stevens	11,900	9,680	2,220	18.7	11,460	9,340	2,120	18.5	12,220	10,010	2,210	18.1
Wahkiakum	1,260	1,090	170	13.5	1,180	1,020	160	13.6	1,180	1,000	180	15.3
Walla Walla	25,290	23,380	1,910	7.6	24,810	22,320	2,490	10.0	25,460	22,800	2,660	10.4
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	37,550	32,800	4,750	12.6	37,460	32,550	4,910	13.1	37,180	32,250	4,930	13.3
Whitman	17,040	16,490	550	3.2	16,360	15,680	680	4.2	16,970	16,430	540	3.2

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

2/ The Tri-Cities MSA encompasses Benton and Franklin Counties.

3/ The Wenatchee Labor Area encompasses Chelan and Douglas counties.

NOTE: Detail may not add due to rounding.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	APR. 1985 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		APR 1985	MAR 1985	APR 1984	APR 1985	MAR 1985	APR 1984	APR 1985	MAR 1985	APR 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES *	177,300	$446.59	$454.73	$446.20	38.4	39.1	38.8	$11.63	$11.63	$11.50
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber & wood products.....	33,100	424.62	438.92	428.54	36.7	38.2	38.4	11.57	11.49	11.16
Primary metal industries.....	9,400	511.69	546.27	545.80	39.3	39.7	40.4	13.02	13.76	13.51
Fabricated metal products.....	7,200	455.90	452.74	466.27	39.2	38.4	40.3	11.63	11.79	11.57
Machinery.....	16,800	351.29	362.55	392.11	36.9	38.9	38.9	9.52	9.32	10.08
Food & kindred products.....	22,400	355.99	356.42	349.90	36.7	37.4	36.6	9.70	9.53	9.56
Chemicals & allied products...	5,300	564.82	569.01	541.77	41.5	42.4	41.9	13.61	13.42	12.93
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction.....	55,600	585.16	605.90	593.48	36.3	36.9	36.1	16.12	16.42	16.44
Wholesale and retail trade....	249,800	318.49	315.52	295.99	34.1	34.0	34.7	9.34	9.28	8.53

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages". While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earnings data.